MR. GLADSTONE'S EFFORT. HIS FOLLOWERS DISAPPOINTED WITH HIS PLEA FOR IRISH HOME RULE.

THE PREMIER RECEIVED WITH TUMULTUGUS ENTHUSIASM, WHICH WANED TO THE END-BIS OSATORICAL POWERS NOTICEABLY IMPAIRED-MEAGRE EXPOSITION

CP VITAL POINTS -AN AN-ALYSIS OF THE COM-PLEX MEASURE [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

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London, Feb. 13.-It was quarter to 4 when Gladstone rose to introduce his second and hast Heme Rule hill, At 6 o'clock he had trished. He spoke to a sympathetic House and sistening world. He had with him the expectages of a great English party and the easer hopeof a majority of the Irish people. He had, when entered the llouse, the reception of a king. The resounding cheers of his supporters swelled They rose again in the same chorus of coming triumph as he began his speech. When he ende there were cheers; but what a contrast to those which greeted him first! There was still the note of personal loyalty to a great chief, but the enasm and confidence were audible no more.

The House had given him throughout its best attention on both sides. It was at first, on his own side, joyful and more than hopeful; it became, as he went on, strained and anxious; it deepenel into perplexity; and ended, not certainly in despair, but in a visible discouragement. His followers were disappointed in the speech as an effort of oratory, and even as an effort of exposition. They were puzzled by his account of the bill, copious on many minor points, strangely meagre on those which are vital to the measure, or where they were labored, as on the retention of the Irish members at Westminster, strangely

lacking in clearness. He spoke from more voluminous notes than I ever saw him use, and his reference to them was constant; yet, even with this help, he seemed overtaxed. He was very far from being the Glad stone of other days; he was not even the Gladstone of the earlier days of this very session The ever-youthful buoyancy had vanished, the poble head was bowed, the figure never quite erect, the face ashen white. The voice came faint and far. Often and often it was impossible to catch

The surprise was the greater because at the beginning the tones had been full and strong, and the music of them was as varied and match less as ever, the endences rising and falling with all their old beauty. Before the exordium, just half an hour long, was over, the voice had begun to fail, and from that time on it grew thin, sinking sometimes to a whisper which hardly reacheacross the table. The force and splendor of the great orator's speech were zone. Its pathos remained. He summoned his strength together as the end for his percration, which still had little of his old viger, but all of his old grace.

When he sank into his seal, not a few of this great audience felt that such a speech could only be the prelude to a disaster. The bill is one which a statesman in the prime of great powers would need all his powers to carry, and it is only too plain that Mr. Gladstone's energy is no longer

spontaneous and irrepressible as of old. A complete estimate of so complex a measure, or single hearing, and that so difficult to follow, is of course impossible; but there are features of it which came out clearly, and some of them are those which are commonly reckoned the vital features of any measure for setting up a statutory parliament in Dublin. In all there are seven points which may be called cardinal; and three, if not four, of them are of the essence of Home Rule. Considered from the English point of view, the seven are Imperial supremacy, the imperial veto, safeguardfor Ulster and the Protestant minority, the retention of the Irish members at Westminster and their legislative powers when there, the udges and constabulary, the land question, and finance. England lays almost equal stress on

each of the first three.

It may be said that any Home Rule bill must stand or fall according as it succeeds or fails in offering a just solution of these three problems. How, then, does Mr. Gladstone deal with them He relegates Imperial supremacy to the preamble of the bill, and confides the authority of the Imperial Parliament to a parenthesis: "Without impairing or restricting the supreme authority of the Imperial Parliament." If he has provided any machinery for asserting it directly, he omitted to say what, or perhaps his account of it was in audible. The veto may be one means, the appeal to the Privy Council another.

The veto question turns on the other question, by whose advice the Crown is to exercise it. If by advice of the Imperial Ministry, it may be effective; if by advice of the Irish Ministry, it is illusory. Mr. Gladstone has found a compromise The Viceroy is to apply his veto with the sanction of an executive committee, formed, if I hear! sright, from the Irish Privy Council. That seems to create a difficulty, rather than to meet it. There is, in addition to the veto, a provision by which acts of the Dublin Parliament may be sub mitted to the Judicial Committee of the English Privy Council, on the initiative of the Viceroy or of the English Home Secretary.

There was a provision of similar import in the bill of 1886, but the machinery provided was of the roughest sort, and unworkable. We shall know what sort of machinery is now provide when the bill has been printed. It is, in any case, a process requiring time. The value of the veto, which would be summary if a genuing veto, must depend wholly on the composition of the executive committee on whose advice the Viceroy is or is not to exercise it.

Then comes Ulster. Ulster and the Protestant minority are simply left to shift for themselves There are no safeguards: there is no attempt at protection. Mr. Gladstone contents himself with belief that the Irish Catholics will be fair, reles on a historical reminiscence of doubtful accuracy, and expresses a hope that Ulster will thinge her mind, accept the Government she has vowed to resist, and join hands with the Roman Catholies as, according to Mr. Gladstone's reading of history, she did a hundred years ago. That the satisfaction he offers to the con-cience Protestant England; that is the promise he hold out to Protestant Ireland. He plainly thinks le owns the English Nonconformist conscience, are perhaps he does; but with the Irish Protestants is not only a matter of conscience, but of their

lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. The Irish Munbers are, as was known before hand, to be retained in principle at Westminster, but reduced in number to eighty. What they are to do there is a question on which their English champion discoursed at length, giving the arguments for and the arguments against any limitation upon their legislative power. I thought that in his own mind the balance clearly tended toward the rejection of all limitations, and mainly because to impose any restriction upon them is to break with the great Parliamentary tradition

of absolute equality between all members. But he knows, or has been advised, that public opinion would not stand this, that the English and Scotch would revolt against a scheme which gave the Irish exclusive jurisdiction over Irish affairs and left them unchecked authority in all English and Scotch matters ao well : so he imposes certain restrictions. He referred to his own remark that to distinguish between Irish and Im-serial affairs for Parliamentarya.purposes passes

the wit of man. He still thinks it does, but has persuaded himself that, though it cannot be done completely, it can be done with sufficient fullness for practical purposes. Four-fifths of the cases are, he now thinks, easily distinguishable; and he has constructed a category of distinctions PROPOSED TERMS OF ANNEXATION MAY BE meant presumably to include these four-fifths. It

may be that it does, but such was not the imdoes or not, there seems nothing to prevent the Irish eighty holding the balance of power at Westminster as between the English parties, and turning out or bringing in a Ministry. That, if anything, is an Imperial question, and not an day of the Socretary of State and the Hawalian Com English or Scotch question; and if the Irish have missioners at the State Department did not take place that, they have everything.

till enormously important. What of the Irish udges? It was understood that, subject to cerain delays and to the protection of rights new vested in individuals, the whole judicial bench, vested in individuals, the whole judicial bench, the whole Irish magistrary, and ultimately the fore, is that in a day or two, at any rate before the entire police force are to pass into purely Irish control. It recalls Mr. Dillon's remark that when that day arrived the lot of the Irishman who had opposed the Nationalist movement would not be senate and in view of the almost unaufm a happy one. That, if not a sufficient, is a significant comment. The number of Irishmen not Naionalists is computed at a million and a half. Their property to some extent, their personal safety to a very great extent, will be in the hands of their deadly enemies.

The land was not mentioned by Mr. Gladstone. It must therefore be inferred that the Dublin Parliament is to be at liberty to deal with the land and landlords as it likes. The hated English Impracticable, and as likely to lead to vexations comcorrison will then be at the mercy of a majority whose avowed policy is a policy of confiscation. To hand over the landlords to an Irish Legislature would be, said Mr. John Morley not many years ago, an act of dishonor; but he has found some means of making that which was dishonorable then seem to him honorable now.

opinion in 1886 that to require Ireland to pay discussion. At the present time no opposition to the Foster was fully advised of the anxiety felt in me-fliteenth, instead of, as now, one-twelfth, of the Imperial charges would be liberal and gen rus to her. He has changed his mind, and her quota is now to be reduced to one-twenty lifth. He makes her incidentally a handsome little present of half a million sterling a year out of the Eritish taxpayers' pockets.

Such are some of the leading features of the new Home Rule bill, so far as they can be collected from Mr. Gladstone's account of his long meditated measure. There are those who think it moderate, and the Irish themselves, with their sion of Congress, however, is so rapidly drawing to usual shrowdness, are shaking their heads over a close t at it is quite easy to imagine that some it, or some of them are. They well know they have got far more than was offered them in 1886, and they may well dread the effect on English opinion of these astounding concessions. Should in duty be bound to await the arrival of the specie payments, or, rather, that the Government was not able to maintain should in duty be bound to await the arrival of the specie payments, or, rather, that the basis of They are wise to affect a dissatisfaction which they probably do not feel. Irish discontent with of Mr. Neuman and Prin - David before closing the such a measure might do something to convince | negotiations with the Hawalian Council England that it had not reached the maximum such a view has ever been entertained, and it is not

peal not only for justice to Ireland, but for the the first train for Washington after landing in the mity of the Empire. He was in such passages both sedate and stately. His sincerity is beyond dispute, and if he has attempted the impossible his courage is only the more magnificent. The silence, and it must be days before the mind of | quiet smile; England can be made up.

I offer no prediction, I but record an impression, when I say that over this supreme effort at the of an illustrious life hangs the shadow of G. W. S.

THE GREAT SPEECH IN DETAIL

MR GLADSTONE HEARD WITH KEEN IN TEREST BY A DENSELY CROWDED HOUSE.

ENTHUSIASM FOR HIM IN THE STRUCTS AND LA THE CHAMBER-IUS EXPOSITION OF THE SALIENT POINTS OF THE BILL-A PATHETIC PERGRATION-OPIN-IONS OF THE MEMBERS.

London, Feb. 13.—The Irish Home Rule bill was introduced in the House of Commons to-day by Mr. Gladstone, who spoke for more than two hours upon it.

Among the distinguished auditors in the House were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and her the Duke of Teck, who, scated above the clerk,

listened intently to the speech. On the table by the Fremer's lozenge pot-an item of all his long speeches. The presence of a lamp to aid his failing sight added pathes to the seene. Mr. Gladstone started off in a slow, measared voice, his evident intention being to husband his resources. But his voice, though fine at the start, weakened manifestly during the prelimi-

nary sentences. Many eloquent passages were wasted upon the undience, owing to impatient curiosity to hear the details of the scheme. Indeed, the introduction suffered from prolinity. Heace, by the tim the speaker arrived at the provisions of the bill, his voice had lowered considerably, and the financini statements were almost inaudible beyond the table. He recovered his voice somewhat, however, duting the peroration, which was remerkably fine and impressive. At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Gladstone was overwhelmed with concraimations. He took tea at the House of Comnons, and, after resting an hour, drave home in high spirits. He took dinner with his family and maintained his vivacious mood during the entire

Throughout the time Mr. Gladstone was speaking Messus, Balfour, Goschen, Chaplin, Partlett, and other prominent members of the Opposition listened intently and took copious notes. Lord Randolph Churchill sat absorbed on the front Opposition bench, stroking his beard incospantly. Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, in conversation with Mr. Gladstone's see retary in the lobby of the House, declared that the entire speech was matchless, and that the peroration was the most beautiful in pathos he had ever heard.

ANIMATED SCENES IN THE PALACE YARD. From early morning the scene in the palace yard, Westminster, was of the most animated description, groups of resple assembling to watch the arrival of members. P. J. Foley, the Nationalist Member for Connemara, was the first to make his appearance, closely followed by David Sheehy secre ary of the Irish Nat o a Fed ration: Hones John Roche," Nationalist, member for East Galway, and Dr. Charles Tanner, member for Cork. At 9 o'clock these representatives of the Irish cause were at the door of the House, and by 10 o'clock sixty members were waiting for admission. When noon arrived, the inner lobby was packed with members, and the approaches were crowded, and when the doors opened there was a disorderly rush for seats, several of the members being thrown to the fleor. The veteran, Caleb Wright, Liberal, member for Southwest Lancashire, who is eighty-two years of age, was unable to hold his own in the crush, and fell down in the doorway. Others were pushed upon him, and he had been trampled upon more than once when the vigorous and resolute labor representative, John Burns, member for Battersea, came to his rescue. Meantime the struggle for entrance grew more exciting, and eries could be heard of "eep back," "don't kiek," and other exclamations of a more emphatic

character. ' Every seat in the House except the Govern-Continued on Fifth PageA TREATY PREPARED.

LAID BEFORE THE PRESIDENT TO DAY.

TRY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Feb. 13.—There is ruson for believing that as far as the executive branch of the Government is concerned, the negotiations for the annexation of Hawall are about to be, if, indeed, they have not owing to the fact that Secretary Foster desired The other three points, it less important, are attend the meeting of the American members of the Monetary Conference at Senator Allison's house. to-morrow morning the treaty for annexation-this being the form in which it is believed the final result of the negotiations will find expression is to be staned and close of the week, the whole matter will be befor the Senate in the shape of a treaty to be ratified. amended or rejected. In the present temper of the sentiment in favor of annexation, there is little or no doubt left but that that body will give its assent promptly to the arrangement concluded by the Administration. There may be some amendments suggested minor and non-essential details, but, broadly speaking, there seems to be no serious opposition to The idea of a protectorate mooted when the Hawalian

> action of the House, without which it would be idle ing. It will, at any rate, have a great deal to say when the question of providing the funds for carryprinciple. The entire question, in fact, has so far been discussed without any display of partisan polities. For once the Democratic leaders seem to have considered as representing anothing or anybody upon

Congress to deal with. of perif to the Empire.

Mr. Gladstone, of course, once more precess it upon England as a measure not of disanion, but of union. His closing words were an impressive apolitical code for institute to Irahand, but for the country, instead of sliting idly in San Francisco hat

choes of his voice have hardly passed into route to present her side of the question, replied with a "It looks to me as if they were considerable be

bind time. Things have gone too far to get a set bad from that quarter. I do not think the presence of the ex Queen's representatives will retard the busine

ANNEXATION FAVORED IN MASSACHUSETTS. Boston, Feb. 13. In the House this afternoon resolutions favoring the annexation of Hawati were adopted. BROOKLYN PROPILE IN A NEWARK COURT. EVIDENCE IN THE SUIT OF DR. CHARLES A

OLCOTT FOR LIVORCE. Testimony was taken in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, at Newark, yesterday, in the suit of Dr. Charies A. Otoott, of Brooklan, for divorce from his wife, Frances Olcott, of Brooklyn, for divorce from his wife, Frances K, Olcott, on the ground of descrion. The suit was began tures weeks ago, before Vice-Chancellor Green, at Jersey City, Yesterday Mrs. Cleat was on the stand for three hours in relativit. She is fiving at Montchar and studying medicine. She said that she and Dr. Olcott became engaged in 18-33. They were married in November of that year. Her husband, she said, began to drink in 18-30.

She lived with her husband at Greenwood Lake. In 18-30, her makes and her husband at Greenwood Lake.

1850, her mother and her husband's father Eving with Isoo, her mother and her hastand's father Eving with them for some time. There was trouble in the family, and on July 9 her bussand's father sent her a not saying that it would be better it she left the house. The next mint, the witness said, her his-band and his father visited her, and lade her get a room on the second floor, as they wanted to have the stable-man to sleep on the same floor with her. She ob-jected, and seen afterward her brother came to, and she informed blue of the matter. He remained in the she informed him of the mailter. He remained in the house that night, and when the stableman came in was ordered away by her brothe. The following day she write a note saying she would have the house as requested, and the servant brought the note back unopened. She left the house on July 12, and vent to her brother's house in Brooklyn, where tw packed frunks were sent after her.

Habins corpus proceedings for the possession of her two culdren were begun on July 24. While e Vice-Chare flor was delivering his opinion in that use, the witness said her husband had come to loc-nd said: "The Chancellor will decide in your favor In that case I am a rained man, "See replied: "In no means, You can now term about and make a home for your family," She had no further communiation with her husband matil April, 1861, when she was bearding in Montelair, studying medicine. He husband came to the house with a stranger, and in his presence formally offered her a home. She an awered that whenever he should provide a home for his hamit, she vone come to him, no third in home several times afterward to see the children, but made no nove toward formissing a home. It was learned from the winness that her brakenad had objected to her mother's presence in the house at Greenwood Lake, and that prior to that time he had been on good terms with her.

"This you say," the winness asked, "that you would stooy menticine and time away your hostonic practice?"

"No," was the reply; "but I did say that I might have to study medicine, and that he migh, then have to meet me if I studied herd chough." The case was not concluded. husband came to the house with a stranger, and it

RICHARD CROKES VIEWING THE CARNIVAL New-Orleans, Feb. 13.—The St. Bernard Com-mandery, Knights Templar, from Chicago, arrived here last night to take part in the cartifical. Two excursions arrived from Boston and P nns is a da yes terday morning, and each train running tuto the city has several sections. Richard Croker, the Tammany sachem, and several of his followers, arrived heryesterday and have established their wigward at the home of John A. Morris, on St. Charles-ave. Governor and Mrs. Altegeld and party, of illinois, will come to the city from Pass Christian to morrow, and remain until after the carnival. The crowd here is already large. WILL BONDS BE ISSUED?

THE DECISION RESTS WITH PRESIDENT QUICK WORK ON THE HAWAHAN QUESTION. HARRISON.

> SECRETARY FOSTER WILL REPORT TO HIM TO-DAY THE RESULT OF HIS CONFERENCES

> > WITH NEW-YORK BANKERS.

Interest in the gold situation was intensified vesterday by the presence in Wall Street of Charles Foster, Secretary of the Treasury, who spent the afternoon discussing the monetary problem with leading bankers. While Mr. Foster expressed no opinion on the subject and gave no assurances of any action by the Treasury Department to issue bonds for the purpose of increasing the Nation's gold reserve, the general feeling among bankers was one of relief and satisfaction, and the prevailing impression is that the Administration will not allow the drain of gold for export to encroach upon the \$100,000,000 which precedent has established as the basis of specipayments. A most reassuring feature of the in the present discussion, although it unfortunately exerted an influence on the vote taken last week in the House of Representatives when the bill for the repeal of the Sherman Silver law was under discussion. Mr. Foster returned to Washington last night. To-day he will place the question first presented itself finds now but few adherents. It looks as if it had been abandaned as President, and if the latter agrees with the Newplications, while, on the other hand, amexation prometo avert a crisis, the whole subject will be laid before Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle. Whatever action is then decided upon will be heartily co In which the House will no doubt insist upon shar- Administrations, and the change of March 4 can

In the conferences held on Sunday at the Union There remains finance. Mr. Gladstone was of ling on the government of the islands comes up for League Club and yesterday in Wall Street Mr. New-York over the possibility of danger lurking have erretailized in any one quarter. It breaks out behind any inread that might be made into the \$100,000,000 gold reserve fund. At Sunday's conference, which lasted two hours, E. H. Perkins, jr., president of the Importers and Traders' National Bank; Henry W. Cannon, president of the sition is to oppose. Such men as Outhwaite and Wat. Chase National Bank: J. Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth National Bank; George F to the policy of the Administration, can hardly be Baker, president of the First National Bank, and Frederick D. Tappen, president of the Gallatin National Bank, arged upon the Secretary the ruportance of keeping that fund intact, and pointed out the danger of allowing the Nation's credit to reduction of the reserve would be an indication those payments would shift from gold to silver than by financial movements, and while it was reduction of the gold reserve has undoubtedly been should be taken. At a time when European Gov foreign financiers think that the agitation of the place this country on a silver basis, the bankers dieve that a change in the established policy of keeping this country's reserve at a certain igure would be disastrous.

This view was reiterated yesterday by other old presidents with whom Mr. Foster consulted. He first went to the First National Bank and met George P. Baker and George G. Williams, beirman of the Clearing House Association. From there he drave to the office of J. & W. Selig man & Co., where he took luncheon and held a our conference with the members of the firm Later Mr. Foster visited the Sub-Treasury and talked with Assistant United States Treasurer Roberts, George S. Cae, president of the Amerian Exchange National Bank, and Henry Clews. After the conferences were all over Mr. Foster said that he had no statement to make and nothing to do to what he had already said in The Tribune. lined to discuss the subject further than to 80 hat they were satisfied with the outlook. eligmon smiled when asided what he thought of the situation and declared: "America is ahead of the world in finance. Every obligation of the overament will be part in gold." Mr. Baker aid that he felt no anxiety, and Mr. Williams erted his belief that it would all end well.

time plan suggested for the fleating of the proused bands was to have them issued in small locks of \$5,000,000 or \$10,000,000, as might be could necessary, when the reserve approached too losely to the \$100,000,000 limit, instead of putting out \$25,000,000 or \$50,000,000 at once. This dea met with much favor, and it is believed that it will be the plan eventually adopted. Under it the banks would be willing to advance the gold when it is needed, and if necessary to take the Government's receipts for the same until the bon's sould be issued. No gold was engaged for ship ment vesterby, as the sailing of the Elbe was postpaned until to-morrow. So for as is at present known, she will then take out \$1,500,000. of a letter to E. H. Perkins, jr., chairman of the learing House Committee, from Secretary Poster in which the latter suggested that it would be greeable to him if the New-York banks would take the exchange. A meeting of the committee

vas called, with the result known. In speaking of the present trouble, President Tappen, of the Gallatin Bank, said yesterday; I have no hesitation in saying that I think the proposed issue of bonds is the only way out of be present difficulty, that is if you can call it a difficulty. The Government's gold reserves are eing heavily drawn upon, and the only way to check this outflow of coin is to sell bonds abread Yet even this is only a temporary measure, and will only serve to tide over the present emergency. The Silver-Purchase act is at the bottom of the difficulty, and until that is repealed the a cumlating silver in the Treasary is bound to drive out the gold. I think that Secretary Foster will decide to issue the bonds, although he has no said definitely that he intends to do so,"

George G. Williams, president of the Chemical National Bank, and also chairman of the Clearing Rouse Association, said: "Something cer tainly must be done, and the Secretary of the Treasury cannot make a mistake by acting promptly. If \$50,000,000 in bon'ts were issued he effect would be to stiffen the rates of interest sold shipments. The money markets of the world recount of the cable, that the issuing of \$50,000, on in gold bonds by the United States Treasury would be known about as soon in Europe as it would be here, and the rates of interest would be trengthened.

The advances from the banks have about eached their limit, and of course it becomes eccessary to get relief from some other source, posed to do much more in that direction. If the present Administration does not see fit to issue bends to increase the reserve fund, the new Administration will certainly have to take that step, as the pressure cannot be withstood much longer.

The boy, the boy, the boy with the intention of going West. He had made up his mind to leave home on account of the abuse he was subjected to by an older brother. On two other occasions he has stolen money from his parents, but only in small amounts. He was to have started on his Western Journey after the performance of the fiddan drama. out the banks which thus far have turned gold

It would be wise for the outgoing Administration not only not to encroach upon the \$100,000,000 reserve fund, but to leave a good working balance in the Treasury for the Cleveland Administration It is to be hoped that Secretary Foster will make

preparations to take immediate action. "In my opinion, the Secretary should meet the situation face to face, and relieve the pressure by issuing bonds. There is no other way of maintaining the parity of the two metals no event must we be placed on a silver basis. I may add, however, that I would prefer to see the gold reserve cut into than to have sudden halt called when that margin is reached. Sunday. After spreading itself all over the South If it should be encroached upon it would be applied to the very purpose for which it was ran the Middle Atlantic States, one after the

"I am strongly in favor of the repeal of the Sherman act, and President Harrison ought to morning at 1:30 o'clock. It was a gentle fall of call upon Congress to bring about a stop to the purchase of silver, or in some other way rain. About daylight a cool northwest wind arto modify the law regarding the purchase of silver bullion.

William W. Sherman, president of the Bank of Commerce, who has been suffering from a broken leg for several weeks, said, when seen at his home at No. 24 East Fifty-fifth-st., on Sunday, that everybody should regard the situation as serious, and that immediate steps should be taken to bring about an easy feeling. When one dollar got scared, he said, all the other dollars were likely also to be come frightened. Mr. Sherman is not so strongly in favor of the issuing of gold bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury as he is in the repeal of the Sherman act, because he says the bon I issue would only afford temporary relief and would not correct the real evil.

I see no safety," said he, "except in the repeal of the Silver Purchase act. The continual issue of paper for anything but gold can only have We are sitting still and allowing ourselves to be drained, and this condition of things cannot go on much longer. Lurope is taking our gold because we make no effort to hold it, and while we are growing weak others are getting strong. The National Bank of Commerce was invited to join in the movement to help the Government, but it has been our policy for some time to turn over all the gold we could spare. The policy I adopted some time ago was that as fast as we should accumulate gold above our reserve we should turn it over to the Government. Another banker in speaking of the situation

"The Treasury is down to a low point of surplus reserve and the figureial situation is ceran uneasy one. Just so long as we stand alone in the world the issue of silver notes, promising that shall be as good as gold, we cannot stop the gold exports. It is easy to get gold here, and it is here that Europe comes for it. The situation now is that the United States Treasury must issue onds to put a stop to the uneasy feeling, and as the law requires that the Secretary of the Treasury should is no bonds he cannot do otherwise whe necessary, and in this case it is necessary. We cannot wait until the 4th of March either before such a step is taken."

TO TAKE UP SENATOR SHERMAN'S RESOLUTION. Washington, Peb. 13.-The Senate Committee on Senator Sherman's resolution to authorize the of specie resumption, to issue 3 per cent five-year

An accidental emission in an item previously published on tals subject resulted in a statement that "our present 4 per cent bonds were carrying a premium of 28 per cent or over." The sentence should have rend: "our present 4 per cent bonds, if renewed for forty years, were capable of carrying a premium of 28 per cent or over."

A WAY TO GET ANOTHER VOTE ON SILVER. Washington, Feb. 13.-Josiah Quincy arrived in

crats in Congress on the silver question. There were some inquiries as to whether or not Mr. Quincy bore sage from Mr. Cleveland. Chairman Bacon. of the Banking Committee, which had charge of the recent attempt to repeal the Sherman Bullion Purchase law, saw Mr. Quincy, but said that if that gentleman bore any messate from the President-elect

to Mr. Bacon a means by which to get another vote. There is in conference between the House and the Senate a bill "for the better control of and to pro-mote the safety of National banks," the Senate having enators sherman and Allison, two of the three Senaton'e r. es, favor repeal of the sherman act, as do two out of the three House conference, and Mr. Traces has sag gested that in conference a repeal of the sherman act he incorporated in the Idll, with such other silver legisla-tion as may be thought advisable, and that a fight be made to get repeal through Congress in this way.

NEWS OF MISS SALLIE MOORE.

SHE WAS TRACED TO PHILADELPHIA, WHERE SHE FILLED THE PLACE OF A SERVANT THE CLEW WAS LOST AGAIN.

Word has at last been received from Miss Sallie Moore, the young weman who so mysteriously dis-appeared from the home of her sister, Mrs. William W. Cornell, at No. 133 West One-hundred and third st., four weeks ugo, on Wednesday, on receiving a disputch from the police, Mr. Cornell went to the dad-lohia and identified As there were no withdrawals of the precious metal from the Sub-Frasury, no further deposits were made by the banks. Whether any more will be made or not depends on the action taken by the Administration. It was reported jesterally that the banks made their exchanges of gold for greenborks list week, not voluntarily, but in response to a request from the Trasury Department. This was said to have been in the form of a letter to E. H. Perkins, it clustering of the logs treef at the Keyst as House as Miss sarah Morton, of Deland, Fla. he soon found employment as a servant in the family of Dr. Jemison, of No. 1,507 Walnut st., Philadelphia, After serving there two weeks Dr. Jamison, noticing her condition, discharged weeks Dr. Jamison, noticing her condition, discharged her. The young woman then get a place in the home of Mrs. F. M. Johsen, at No. 2 153 Colerado-d., where she remained a veral days. Her new employer, reading an account of the strange disappearance of Sallie Moore, asked the young woman if see was not sallie Moore. The girl abraigtly left the house. A woman answering to her description afterward was seen at several of the maternity bospitules of Palladelphia, she did not remain at any of them, however, and the she did not remain at any of them, however, and the she has gone either to Florida or to Illinds, in both of which Stres she at one time lived.

Mr. Cornell returned from Philadelphia Saturday night, but since then he has heard nothing of his wife's sister.

HE WAS GOING WEST AFTER THE SHOW.

A DROOKLYN LAD STEALS HIS MOTHER'S MONEY AND JEWELRY, AND THEN SEES AN INDIAN DRAMA.

Conrad Graff, cleven years old, of No. 448 Keap st., Prooklyn, E. D., was arrested last evening by Captain short of the Fifth Precinct, on a charge of robbing his parents of \$134 in money, a silver watch, two chairs, and other small articles of jewelry. The boy when arrested was witnessing a performance of and that would put a stop, to a certain extent, to "Gowongo Molawk, the Indian Mail Carrier." The money, with the exception of \$1, was found with the are now so closely in touch with one another, on lewelry in a satched which he had purchased. The recount of the cable, that the issuing of \$50,000,- boy had attended the Church of the Annunciation with his mother in the morning, and when they returned the boy noticed the satchel containing the money and jew-elry on a chair. He then pr unded to be ill, and isked his mother to go to a drug store for some medicine. During her absence he rifled the satchel and left the

house. Mrs. Graff at one informed the police.

After stealing the money the boy had purchased pair of rubber boots and a satchel in which he place the remainder of the money and jewelry. The boy

THE CITY AT THE MERCY OF THE STORM.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

SIDEWALKS WERE BROOKS AND ROADWAYS RIVERS, BUT THE STREET CLEANING DE-

PARTMENT CAME NOT TO THE

AID OF THE CITIZENS. The intensely disagreeable mixture of snew, sleet and rain that stormed this city yesterday had its origin off the coast of North Carolina on Atlantic States, it took its course northward, overother, and finally subjugated New-York. first sign of its coming was observed yesterday soft snow, which gradually changed to a steady

rived from the lower lake region, accompanied by

snow and sleet, and the collision of the two cur-

rents made this immediate neighborhood a storm

The worst of the visitation was over at 11 a. m., and by that hour 8.2 inches of snow and sleet had fallen in the city. This, together with the rain that fell up to 4 p. m., represented a precipitation of .91 of an inch of water. The wind from the South was gradually overcome by that from the lake region, and a nor'wester blew across the city during the greater part of the day at the rate of forty miles an hour, beating the snow and sleet into every nook and crevice, rendering umbrellas practically useless and drenching from head to foot those who were obliged to be out

Further to the eastward, in the New-England States, there were strong northeast winds, with snow and rain. Along the entire Atlantic coast, from Maine to Florida, a dense fog prevailed, rendering navigation dangerous.

West of the Alleghanies, as far as the Mississippi River, generally fair weather was reported. In Wyoming and the Dakotas it was snowing all day, but the temperature in the Upper Mississippi Valley was growing warmer owing to a storm forming in Nebraska and along the border of South Dakota.

Sergeant Dunn viewed the situation hopefully; and predicted that the weather was likely to be colder here to-day, with possibly clearing skies in the afternoon. The warm weather in the Northwest would turn cold in a day or two.

The bungling incapacity of the Street Cleaning Department is again made manifest by this storm. Mr. Brennan's 2,000 laborers (including 1,400 men with mops and brooms, and 600 loading less in so far as they gave relief to the street traffic. The condition of the city was deplorable. One would have thought that New-York never had a sewer in all its length and breadth. only were the gutters filled with snow and sleet, but water stood in them ankle deep. Even many of the principal crossings were impassable except to those who waded. Men were obliged to take the chances of bruising or breaking a limb in getting from one side of the street to another. It was a run, a jump and a scramble to avoid Nobody would have drenching and ducking. minded tig rain if only the walking had been good. But it was frightful in its badness.

Mr. Brennan's plea was: "We are doing all that could be expected of us." With that deliverance (which has become stereotyped) he ever seems to be thoroughly satisfied. It is simply a cuphemism for the familiar and offensive phrase of Tweed: "What are you going to do about it?"
The annual revenue of this city from all sources of Tweed: is not less than \$47,000,000, all of which Tammany disburses. The appropriation for street cleaning is \$2,200,000. The streets are never clean. The people of this city can draw their own conclusions from this statement.

An incident or two will serve to show how disgraceful was the condition of the streets yesterday. At the Park Place crossing of Broadway a man made stepping-stones of boxes and small pieces of planking, and did a thriving business for hours, charging pedestrians 2 cents apiece for the privilege of using them in getting from one side to the other. In some places the slush was kneedeep. It was no day for women to be out, but they were out, and they gladly paid the 2 cents. Passing vehicles continuously disarranged the walk, but the proprietor was always on hand to replace box and plank. Finally a sergeant of police chliged him to remove what he characterized as the obstructions, move what he characterized as the and after that people were forced to wade and straggle through the drifts as best they could.

Opposite the Broadway Central Hotel a well-dressed man, while struggling through the sea of slush to catch a surface car, fell and was almost drowned before lockers on could go to his rescue. He was buried so deep that all thought is much have fallen into a manhole.

rescue. He was buried statements in must have fallen into a manhole.

A neerchant in attempting to cross Beekman-st. at Park Row, jumped, to avoid wading through the deep puddle at the corner, slipped on the curbstone and seriously bruised his shoulder. He broke his umbrella, ruined his hat and soiled his

broke his umbrella, rained his hat and solve clothes.

Ves, the condition of the streets was thoroughly disgraceful. It is an outrage on the community that it should be so.

The attempt to open City Hall Park to travel was infantile. House-ewners are required to keen the sidewalks clean in front of their doors. Why, then, should the city not clean the snow of the Park walks? Yesterday Mr. Brennan contented himself with ploughing a narrow furrow or two in the slush, and leaving the public to Providence.

THE MAYOR AND MR. BRENNAN.

MR. GILROY DENIES THAT HE HAS ACKNOWL EDGED THAT THE COMMISSIONER

IS INCOMPETENT. "The Evening Post," in an article printed vesterday regarding the horrors of "Tammany Street Cleaning." made the following statement: "There are symptoms hat the public patience with Commissioner Brennan is a street-cleaner is nearly exhausted. It begins to se plain to everybody that no matter what the name may be of the method which he adopts for cleaning the streets, the result is always the same-the streets remain uncleaned. Any system in his hands, whether it be a block system or any other, is fore-ordained to failure. Why it is so is notorious. Even Mayor Gilroy admits it, for he has, to our certain knowledge, expressed his opinion that Mr. Brennan is an entirely incompetent person, without the executive or other ability to administer the office which he holds. Yet, while admitting Erennan's Incompetence, the Mayor admits also his inability to semest him and to put a competent man in his place. Why: Simply because Breaman must have a 'place,' and if he be removed from the present one, at a alary of \$6,000, there is no other 'equally as good,'

fact. The Mayor has in so many words offered to remove Breaman provided another place acceptable to him can be found, saying that he must have a 'place' somewhere, and that the is the only one he can find for him at present."

This was shown to Mayor Girroy by a Tribune reporter, and he was asked what he had to say about

"It is absolutely false," the Mayer replied, after reading the extract carefully. "The statement that I regard Mr. Brennan as incompetent and that I cannot remove him because I must have another thace for him is wholly nature. There is no truth to the story."

Mr. Gâroy declined to say more on the subject.

HARSIMUS COVE "FERRY" WAS CLOSED. rutchers, drovers and cattle-men who do business at the Central Stock Yards of New-Jersey, have for many years been complaining of the wretched facilities for getting to the yards and coming away. Yesterday, however, their misery reached its climax, and a more was begone and suffering crowd of men were not to be found in or near the city than those who wanted to go to the yards and found that the little ld rowboat which usually takes them across Harsimus ferry" is the only way to reach the yards, unless one takes the journey of three-quarters of a mile on foot around the head of the Cove and risks be